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PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of

Atsunari TSUDA

Application No.: U.S. National Stage of PCT/JP01/00591

Filed: September 27, 2001

Docket No.: 110373

For: ELECTRO-OPTICAL APPARATUS AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE SAME

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D. C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to initial examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please replace the Abstract filed with the Substitute Abstract attached hereto.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the specification with the Substitute Specification attached hereto.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace claims 1-10 as follows:

1. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising
a display panel including a peripheral region and a plurality of pixels;
a driver that drives each of the pixels of said display panel based on a display
signal which is externally supplied;
a timing detection device that detects timing to drive the pixels in the
peripheral region of said display panel; and
a display controller that outputs a signal to display a particular color to said
driver at the timing detected by said timing detection device.

2. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising:
 - a display panel including a peripheral region and a plurality of pixels;
 - a driver that drives each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel; and
 - a display controller that outputs to said driver display data to display a particular color as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.
3. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising:
 - a display panel including a peripheral region and a plurality of pixels;
 - a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel;
 - a writing device that writes to said memory display data which is externally supplied;
 - a driver that drives each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory; and
 - a display control device that writes to said memory display data to display a particular color as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.
4. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising:
 - a display panel including a peripheral region and a plurality of pixels;
 - a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel;
 - a writing device that writes to said memory display data which is externally supplied; and
 - a driver that drives each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory;
 - display data to display a particular color being stored in advance in a storage area of said memory corresponding to each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

5. (Amended) The electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 1, each of said pixels being formed of liquid crystal.

6. (Amended) The electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 1, said particular color being white.

7. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels of said display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied, the method comprising:

detecting timing to drive the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel; and

outputting a signal to display a particular color to said driver at the detected timing.

8. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel, the method comprising:

outputting display data to display a particular color to said driver as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

9. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel, a writing device that writes to said memory display data which is externally supplied, and a driver that drives each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory, the method comprising:

writing display data to display a particular color to said memory as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

10. (Amended) The method of driving an electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 7, said writing step including writing display data to display a particular color that is white.

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 are pending. By this Amendment, claims 1-10 are amended. The specification and Abstract are replaced with a Substitute Specification and Substitute Abstract.

The attached Appendix includes marked-up copies of the specification (37 C.F.R. §1.125(b)(2)) and each rewritten claim (37 C.F.R. §1.121(c)(1)(ii)).

Prompt and favorable consideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachments:

- Substitute Abstract
- Appendix
- Substitute Specification
- Marked-up copy of specification

Date: September 27, 2001

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APPENDIX

Changes to Abstract:

The following is a marked-up version of the amended Abstract.

ABSTRACT

The invention provides In providing an electro-optical apparatus with an enhanced improved visibility of image in the peripheral region of the active display area, and a method of driving such an electro-optical apparatus. The apparatus includes a the same, a mask signal generating circuit that constantly outputs a mask signal to for displaying white. A mask controlling circuit usually outputs a control signal MS to for turning on an analog switch and turning off an analog switch 13. Thus, a display signal VS on a terminal 10 is supplied to a display signal line 5 via the analog switch 14, whereby an image is displayed on a display panel 1. Also, the mask controlling circuit 16, based on a data line driving signal and a scanning line driving signal supplied from a timing pulse generating circuit 7, detects the timing to for driving each of predetermined pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel 1, and outputs at the timing a control signal to MS for turning off the analog switch 14 and turning on the analog switch 13. Thus, white is displayed in the peripheral region of the active display area.

Changes to Specification:

A Substitute Specification is attached in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.125(b)(2).

Changes to Claims:

The following are marked-up versions of the amended claims:

1. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising which comprises a display panel including a peripheral region and comprising a plurality of pixels; and

a driver that drives driving means for driving each of the pixels of said display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied;

asaid electro-optical apparatus comprising timing detection device that detects means for detecting the timing to for driving the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel; and

a display controller that outputs means for outputting a signal to for displaying a particular color to said driver driving means at the timing detected by said timing detection device means.

2. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising which comprises a display panel including a peripheral region and comprising a plurality of pixels; and

a driver that drives driving means for driving each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel; and;

asaid electro-optical apparatus comprising display controller that outputs control means for outputting to said driver driving means display data to for displaying a particular color as display data to for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

3. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising which comprises a display panel including a peripheral region and comprising a plurality of pixels;

a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel;

a writing device that writesmeans for writing to said memory display data which is externally supplied; and

and driver that drivesdriving means for driving each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory; and

asaid electro-optical apparatus comprising display control device that writesmeans for writing to said memory display data tofor displaying a particular color as display data tofor displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

4. (Amended) An electro-optical apparatus, comprising: which comprises a display panel including a peripheral region andcomprising a plurality of pixels;

a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel;

a writing device that writesmeans for writing to said memory display data which is externally supplied; and,

and driver that drivesdriving means for driving each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory;

characterized in that display data tofor displaying a particular color beingis stored in advance in a storage area of said memory corresponding to each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

5. (Amended) The electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 1-to-Claim 4, characterized in that each of said pixels being formedis composed of liquid crystal.

6. (Amended) The electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 1-to-Claim 5, wherein said particular color beingis white.

7. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includescomprises a display panel includingcomprising a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drivesdriving means for driving each of the pixels of said display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied, the method comprising:

detecting characterized in that the timing to for driving the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel is detected; and in that

outputting a signal to for displaying a particular color is output to said driver driving means at the detected timing.

8. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includes comprises a display panel including comprising a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives driving means for driving each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel, the method comprising:

outputting characterized in that display data to for displaying a particular color is output to said driver driving means as display data to for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

9. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which includes comprises a display panel including comprising a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of said display panel, a writing device that writes means for writing to said memory display data which is externally supplied, and a driver that drives driving means for driving each of said pixels based on the display data in said memory, the method comprising:

writing characterized in that display data to for displaying a particular color is written to said memory as display data to for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of said display panel.

10. (Amended) The method of driving an electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 7 to Claim 9, wherein said writing step including writing display data to display a particular color that is white.

ELECTRO-OPTICAL APPARATUS AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to electro-optical apparatuses, such as liquid crystal display apparatuses, and more particularly, it relates to an electro-optical apparatus in which the display status in a peripheral region of a display screen is enhanced. The invention also relates to a method of driving such an electro-optical apparatus.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] For example, in a transmission-type liquid crystal display apparatus, in order to prevent light leakage of the transmitted light (backlight), a frame-shaped light-blocking film is formed in the peripheral region of pixels on the device substrate, using a black matrix, etc. constituting color filters. The region where images, such as characters and pictures are actually displayed, i.e., the so-called active display area, is defined by the light-blocking film. However, when the region where the light-blocking film is formed is visually observed, as shown in Fig. 9, the region G looks as if it has a black border on the screen. Thus, for example, if a character "E" is displayed at the edge of the active display area L, part of the character overlaps the region of the light-blocking film and becomes indistinguishable, causing a problem that the visibility of the character is considerably degraded.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention addresses the above problem, and an object thereof is to provide an electro-optical apparatus having enhanced image visibility, particularly in the peripheral region of the active display area, and a method of driving such an electro-optical apparatus.

[0004] In order to solve the above-described problem, an electro-optical apparatus is provided which includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels of the display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied. A timing detection device is provided to detect the timing to drive the pixels in the peripheral region of the display. A display controller is provided to output a signal to display a particular color to the driver at the timing detected by the timing detection device.

[0005] In accordance with this structure, for example, white is displayed as the particular color in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced compared with the conventional art.

5 [0006] Also, an electro-optical apparatus is provided that includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel. A display controller is provided that outputs, to the driver, display data to display a particular color as display data to display each of the pixels in the
10 peripheral region of the display panel.

[0007] In accordance with this structure, similarly to the above-described invention, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced.

15 [0008] Also, an electro-optical apparatus is provided that includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, a writing device that writes, to the memory, display data which is externally supplied, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory. A display controller is provided to write, to the memory, display data to display a particular color as display
20 data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

[0009] In accordance with this structure, similarly to the above-described apparatus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced.

25 [0010] Also, an electro-optical apparatus is provided which includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, a writing device that writes, to the memory, display data which is externally supplied, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory. Display data to display a particular color is stored in advance in a storage area of the memory corresponding to
30 each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

[0011] In accordance with this structure, similarly to the above-described apparatus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be

significantly enhanced. In addition, in accordance with this structure, the structure of the writing device that writes data to the memory can be simplified.

[0012] Furthermore, in the above-described apparatus, each of the pixels is formed of liquid crystal.

[0013] Furthermore, in the above-described apparatus, the particular color is preferably white. Thus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be further enhanced compared with other colors.

[0014] Also, a method of driving an electro-optical apparatus is provided. The apparatus includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels of the display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied. The method includes detecting the timing to drive the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel, and outputting a signal to display a particular color to the driver at the detected timing.

[0015] In accordance with the method, for example, white is displayed as the particular color in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced compared with the conventional art.

[0016] Also, another method of driving an electro-optical apparatus is provided. The apparatus includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel. The method includes outputting display data to display a particular color to the driver as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

[0017] In accordance with this method, similarly to the method described above, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced.

[0018] Also, another method of driving an electro-optical apparatus is provided. The apparatus includes a display panel including a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, a writing device that writes, to the memory, display data which is externally supplied, and a driver that drives each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory. The method includes writing display data to display a particular color to the

memory as display data to display each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

5 [0019] In accordance with this method, similarly to the methods of the above-described inventions, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced.

[0020] In the above-described methods, the particular color is preferably white. Thus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be further enhanced compared with other colors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 [0021] Fig. 1 is a schematic showing the structure of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

15 Fig. 4 is a schematic showing a display status of a display panel 1 in the embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a schematic showing the structure of a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

20 Figs. 8(a)-8(c) are perspective views showing examples of electronic equipment incorporating the electro-optical apparatus of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a schematic for explaining a problem regarding display in a conventional liquid crystal display apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 [0022] Embodiments of the present invention will be described below with reference to the drawings. Fig. 1 is a schematic showing the structure of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 1 shows a liquid crystal display panel 1 of the active matrix type, a scanning line driving circuit 2 that drives the scanning lines of the display panel 1, and a data line driving circuit 3 that drives the data lines of the display panel 1. Analog switches 4-1, 4-2 ... 4-n are also shown. The source of each of the analog switches 4-1 to 4-n is connected to a display signal line 5, the drain thereof is connected to the data line of the display panel 1, and the gate thereof is connected to the data line driving circuit 3.

[0023] A timing pulse generating circuit 7 is also shown, which generates a scanning line driving signal and a data line driving signal based on system clock pulses and outputs respectively to the scanning line driving circuit 2 and the data line driving circuit 3.

5 [0024] In accordance with the above structure, the scanning line driving circuit 2 initially outputs a "H (high)" level signal to the first scanning line (the uppermost scanning line). Then, the data line driving circuit 3 sequentially turns on the analog switches 4-1, 4-2 ... Thus, a display signal (analog signal) on the display signal line 5 is sequentially written to each of the pixels on the first line of the display panel 1. Next, the scanning line driving circuit 2 outputs a "H" level signal to the second scanning line of the display panel 1, and then, the data line driving circuit 3 sequentially turns on the analog switches 4-1, 4-2, ... Thus, the display signal on the display signal line 5 is sequentially written to each of the pixels on the second line of the display panel 1. Thereafter, the display signal is sequentially written to each of the pixels of the display panel 1 by a similar procedure, whereby an image is displayed.
10
15 The above-described structure has conventionally been known.

[0025] Fig. 1 also shows a terminal 10 to which a display signal (analog signal), which is externally supplied, is supplied, and a white display circuit 11 (display controller). The white display circuit 11 is a circuit that displays white in the peripheral region of the active display area of the display panel 1, and includes a mask signal generating circuit 12, analog switches 13 and 14, an inverter 15, and a mask controlling circuit 16.
20

[0026] The mask signal generating circuit 12 constantly outputs an analog voltage (referred to as a mask signal) to display white. The mask controlling circuit 16 usually outputs a control signal MS to turn on the analog switch 14 and turn off the analog switch 13. Thus, a display signal VS on the terminal 10 is supplied to the display signal line 5 via the analog switch 14, whereby an image is displayed on the display panel 1. Also, the mask controlling circuit 16, based on the data line driving signal and the scanning line driving signal supplied from the timing pulse generating circuit 7, which is timing detection device, detects the timing to drive each of predetermined pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel 1, and outputs at the timing a control signal MS to turn off the analog switch 14 and turn on the analog switch 13.
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30

[0027] More specifically, Fig. 2 shows the vertical sync signal (a), and the scanning line drive timing (b). The numerals 1, 2, ⋯ in Fig. 2 (b) indicate numbers of the scanning lines. The mask controlling circuit 16 outputs the control signal MS (c), at the timing to drive a plurality of uppermost scanning lines of the display panel 1, and at the timing to drive a plurality of lowermost scanning lines. Thus, the mask signal is applied to pixels connected to the scanning lines instead of the display signal VS, each of the pixels being displayed in white. Furthermore, Fig. 3 shows the horizontal sync signal (a), and the data line drive timing (b). The mask controlling circuit 16 outputs the control signal MS (c), at the timing to drive a plurality of data lines from the left end and a plurality of data lines from the right end of the display panel 1. Thus, the mask signal is applied to pixels connected to the data lines instead of the display signal VS, each of the pixels being displayed in white.

[0028] As described above, according to the above-described embodiment, the mask signal is applied to the pixels instead of the display signal VS at the timing to drive each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel 1. Thus, as shown in Fig. 4, a white display area 19 is formed in the periphery of the active display area 18. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area 18 can be significantly enhanced compared with the conventional art. Fig. 4 also shows a light-blocking layer 20.

[0029] Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described. Fig. 5 is a schematic showing the structure of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Similarly to the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described first embodiment, the liquid crystal display apparatus shown in Fig. 5 also displays white in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel 1. Furthermore, unlike the above-described apparatus, the liquid crystal display apparatus displays on the display panel 1 in gray scales by digital driving.

[0030] Fig. 4 shows a terminal 30 to which display data HD (digital data) is externally supplied, and a mask data generating circuit 31 which constantly outputs mask data. The mask data is digital data (hereinafter referred to as white display data) which instructs display in white. Fig. 5 also shows a mask controlling circuit 32, and a display memory 33. The display memory 33 is a memory which includes memory slots of a number which is the same as the number of the pixels, corresponding to

each of the pixels one by one, and is rewritten each time a field is displayed. The mask controlling circuit 32 writes the display data HD to memory slots of the display memory 33 corresponding to the active display area 18 (Fig. 4), while writing the mask data output from the mask data generating circuit 31 to memory slots corresponding to the white display area 19.

[0031] A data coding circuit 34 reads out the display data in the display memory, converts each of the display data which has been read out into a pulse width, for example, using a conversion table which is internally provided, and outputs to a data line driving circuit 35. A timing pulse generating circuit 36 generates a scanning line driving signal and a data line driving signal based on system clock pulses, and respectively outputs to a scanning line driving circuit 37 and the data line driving circuit 35.

[0032] The scanning line driving circuit 37 outputs an "H" level signal sequentially to the first scanning line (the uppermost scanning line), the second scanning line, the third scanning line .., based on the timing of the scanning line driving signal. The data line driving circuit 35 outputs an "H" level signal having a pulse width in accordance with the display data sequentially to the first data line (the leftmost data line), the second data line, the third data line, based on the timing of the data line driving signal.

[0033] Fig. 6 shows the vertical sync signal (a), and the scanning line data (b). As described above, the white display data is written in the display memory 33. Thus, during the time when the plurality of uppermost scanning lines are scanned (indicated in Fig. 6 as A) and during the time when the plurality of lowermost scanning lines are scanned (indicated in Fig. 6 as B), each of the pixels connected to the scanning lines are displayed using the white display data. Furthermore, Fig. 7 shows the horizontal sync signal (a), and the data line driving signal (b). Also, in driving the data lines, the drive signal for the plurality of data lines from the leftmost data line and a plurality of data lines from the rightmost data line is a signal having a pulse width to display white (the longest pulse width) (indicated in Fig. 7 as C and D).

[0034] As such, in the above-described embodiment, the white display data is constantly written to the memory slots in the display memory 33 corresponding to the white display area. Thus, similarly to the above-described liquid crystal display apparatus shown in Fig. 1, white color can be displayed in the peripheral region of the

display area (see Fig. 4). Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be enhanced.

[0035] Although in the above-described embodiment, the white display data is written to the display memory 33 each time the display memory is rewritten, alternatively, the white display data may be written in advance to predetermined memory slots of the display memory 33, so that only the other memory slots are rewritten with the display data each time a field is displayed. In this way, the structure of the mask controlling circuit 32 can be simplified.

[0036] Although the description has been directed to cases where the particular color which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area is white, the embodiments do not limit the particular color to white. For example, if the liquid crystal apparatus is a color display including color filters, depending on the display color of characters, etc., the display color, which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area, may be a color which facilitates recognition of the characters. For example, if the characters are displayed in yellow, the characters will be recognized with ease if the particular color which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area is black.

[0037] Figs. 8 (a)-8 (c) show examples of electronic equipment incorporating the electro-optical apparatus of the invention, in which Fig. 8 (a) is a perspective view showing a cellular phone. Fig. 8 (a) shows the main body of the cellular phone 1000 that includes a liquid crystal display unit 1001 using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described embodiments. Fig. 8 (b) is a perspective view showing an electronic apparatus of the wristwatch type. Fig. 8 (b) shows the main body 1100 of the watch, and a liquid crystal display unit 1101 using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described embodiments. The liquid crystal display apparatus allows display with an enhanced visibility even in the peripheral region compared with a conventional watch display unit, allowing display of television images, and thus achieving a wristwatch-type TV.

[0038] Fig. 8 (c) is a perspective view showing a portable information processing apparatus, such as a word processor or a personal computer. Fig. 8 (c) shows the information processing apparatus 1200, an input unit 1202, such as a keyboard, a display unit 1206 using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the

above-described embodiments, and the main body 1204 of the information processing apparatus.

[0039] As described above, in accordance with the present invention, a particular color (e.g., white) is displayed in the periphery of the active display area of a display panel. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly enhanced compared with the conventional art.

DESCRIPTION

ELECTRO-OPTICAL APPARATUS AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE SAME

Technical Field Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to electro-optical apparatuses such as liquid crystal display apparatuses, and more particularly, it relates to an electro-optical apparatus in which the display status in the peripheral region of the display screen is enhanced. The inventor also related to improved, and a method of driving the same such an electro-optical apparatus.

Background Art

2. Description of the Related Art

For example, in a transmission-type liquid crystal display apparatus, in order to prevent light leakage of the transmitted light (backlight), a frame-shaped light-blocking film is formed in the peripheral region of pixels on the device substrate, using a black matrix, etc. constituting color filters. The region where images such as characters and pictures are actually displayed, i.e., the so-called active display area, is defined by the light-blocking film. However, when the region where the light-blocking film is formed is visually observed, as shown in Fig. 9, the region G looks as if it has a black border fringed in black on the screen. Thus, for example, if a character "E" is displayed at the edge of the active display area L, part of the character overlaps the region of the light-blocking film and becomes indistinguishable, causing the problem that the visibility of the character is considerably degraded.

20 The present invention has been made in view of the situation, and an object thereof is to provide an electro-optical apparatus with an improved visibility of image particularly in the peripheral region of the active display area, and a method of driving the same such an electro-optical apparatus.

Disclosure of Invention

25 In order to solve the above-described problem, the present invention is an electro-optical apparatus which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, and driving means for driving each of the pixels of the display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied, characterized by comprising timing detection means for detecting the timing for driving the pixels in the peripheral region

to

of the display panel, and display control means for outputting a signal for displaying a particular color to the driving means at the timing detected by the timing detection means.

In accordance with the construction, for example, white is displayed as the particular color in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel.

Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved compared with the conventional art.

Also, the present invention is an electro-optical apparatus which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, and driving means for driving each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, characterized by comprising display control means for outputting to the driving means display data for displaying a particular color as display data for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

In accordance with the construction, similarly to the above-described invention, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved.

Also, the present invention is an electro-optical apparatus which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, writing means for writing to the memory display data which is externally supplied, and driving means for driving each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory, characterized by comprising display control means for writing to the memory display data for displaying a particular color as display data for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

In accordance with the construction, similarly to the above-described inventions, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved.

Also, the present invention is an electro-optical apparatus which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data

corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, writing means for writing to the memory display data which is externally supplied, and driving means for driving each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory, characterized in that display data for displaying a particular color is stored in advance in a storage area of the memory corresponding to each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

In accordance with the construction, similarly to the above-described apparatus inventions, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved. In addition, in accordance with the construction, the construction of the writing means for writing data to the memory can be simplified.

Furthermore, in the above-described inventions, each of the pixels is characterized by being composed of liquid crystal.

Furthermore, in the above-described inventions, the particular color is preferably white. Thus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be further improved compared with other colors.

Also, the present invention is a method of driving an electro-optical apparatus, which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, and driving means for driving each of the pixels of the display panel based on a display signal which is externally supplied, characterized in that the timing for driving the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel is detected, and in that a signal for displaying a particular color is output to the driving means at the detected timing.

In accordance with the method, for example, white is displayed as the particular color in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel.

Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved compared with the conventional art.

Also, the present invention is a method of driving an electro-optical apparatus, which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, and driving means for driving each of the pixels based on display data which is externally supplied corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, characterized in that display

data for displaying a particular color is output to the driving means as display data for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

In accordance with the method, similarly to the method of the above-described invention, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved.

Also, the present invention is a method of driving an electro-optical apparatus which comprises a display panel comprising a plurality of pixels, a memory which stores display data corresponding to each of the pixels of the display panel, writing means for writing to the memory display data which is externally supplied, and a driving means for driving each of the pixels based on the display data in the memory, characterized in that display data for displaying a particular color is written to the memory as display data for displaying each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel.

In accordance with the method, similarly to the methods of the above-described inventions, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly improved.

In the above-described methods, the particular color is preferably white. Thus, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be further improved compared with other colors.

20 Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 4 is an illustration showing a display status of a display panel 1 in the embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the construction of a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a timing diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment;

Fig. 8 is perspective views showing examples of application of the present invention;

electronic equipment incorporating the electro-optical apparatus of the invention;

a schematic

Fig. 9 is an illustration for explaining a problem regarding display in a conventional liquid crystal display apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention will be described below with reference to the drawings. Fig. 1 is a *block diagram* showing the *construction* of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Referring to the figure, the numeral 1 is a liquid crystal display panel of the active matrix type, *schematic structure* *for 1 is shown*, 2 is a scanning line driving circuit for driving the scanning lines of the display panel 1, and 3 is a data line driving circuit for driving the data lines of the display panel 1. 4-1, 4-2 ... 4-n are *analog switches*, the source of each of the analog switches 4-1 to 4-n being connected to a display signal line 5, the drain thereof being connected to the data line of the display panel 1, and the gate thereof being connected to the data line driving circuit 3. *7 is also shown*

7 is a timing pulse generating circuit, which generates a scanning line driving signal and a data line driving signal based on system clock pulses and outputs respectively to the scanning line driving circuit 2 and the data line driving circuit 3.

Under the construction as above, the scanning line driving circuit 2 initially outputs a "H (high)" level signal to the first scanning line (the uppermost scanning line). Then, the data line driving circuit 3 sequentially turns on the analog switches 4-1, 4-2 ... Thus, a display signal (analog signal) on the display signal line 5 is sequentially written to each of the pixels on the first line of the display panel 1. Next, the scanning line driving circuit 2 outputs a "H" level signal to the second scanning line of the display panel 1, and then, the data line driving circuit 3 sequentially turns on the analog switches 4-1, 4-2, ... Thus, the display signal on the display signal line 5 is sequentially written to each of the pixels on the second line of the display panel 1. Thereafter, the display signal is sequentially written to each of the pixels of the display

panel 1 by a similar procedure, whereby an image is displayed. The above-described construction has conventionally been known.

Next, referring to Fig. 1, the numeral 10 is a terminal to which a display signal (analog signal), which is externally supplied, is supplied, and 11 is a white display circuit (display controlling means). The white display circuit 11 is a circuit for displaying white in the peripheral region of the active display area of the display panel 1, and includes a mask signal generating circuit 12, analog switches 13 and 14, an inverter 15, and a mask controlling circuit 16.

The mask signal generating circuit 12 constantly outputs an analog voltage (referred to as a mask signal) for displaying white. The mask controlling circuit 16 usually outputs a control signal MS for turning on the analog switch 14 and turning off the analog switch 13. Thus, a display signal VS on the terminal 10 is supplied to the display signal line 5 via the analog switch 14, whereby an image is displayed on the display panel 1. Also, the mask controlling circuit 16, based on the data line driving signal and the scanning line driving signal supplied from the timing pulse generating circuit 7, which is timing detection means, detects the timing for driving each of predetermined pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel 1, and outputs at the timing a control signal MS for turning off the analog switch 14 and turning on the analog switch 13.

More specifically, referring to Fig. 2 (a) is the vertical sync signal, and (b) is the scanning line drive timing. The numerals 1, 2, ... in Fig. 2 (b) indicate numbers of the scanning lines. The mask controlling circuit 16 outputs the control signal MS, shown in (c) of the figure, at the timing for driving a plurality of uppermost scanning lines of the display panel 1, and at the timing for driving a plurality of lowermost scanning lines. Thus, the mask signal is applied to pixels connected to the scanning lines instead of the display signal VS, each of the pixels being displayed in white. Furthermore, referring to Fig. 3, (a) is the horizontal sync signal, and (b) is the data line drive timing. The mask controlling circuit 16 outputs the control signal MS, shown in (c) of the figure, at the timing for driving a plurality of data lines from the

left end and a plurality of data lines from the right end of the display panel 1. Thus, the mask signal is applied to pixels connected to the data lines instead of the display signal VS, each of the pixels being displayed in white.

As described above, according to the above-described embodiment, the mask signal is applied to the pixels instead of the display signal VS at the timing for driving each of the pixels in the peripheral region of the display panel 1. Thus, as shown in Fig. 4, a white display area 19 is formed in the periphery of the active display area 18. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area 18 can be significantly improved compared with the conventional art. Referring to the figure, the numeral 20 is a light-blocking layer.

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described. Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the construction of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Similarly to the liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described first embodiment, the liquid crystal display apparatus shown in the figure also displays white in the periphery of the active display area of the display panel 1. Furthermore, unlike the above-described apparatus, the liquid crystal display apparatus displays on the display panel 1 in gray scales by digital driving.

Referring to the figure, the numeral 30 is a terminal to which display data HD (digital data) is externally supplied, and 31 is a mask data generating circuit which constantly outputs mask data. The mask data is digital data (hereinafter referred to as white display data) which instructs display in white. 32 is a mask controlling circuit, and 33 is a display memory. The display memory 33 is a memory which includes memory slots of a number which is the same as the number of the pixels, corresponding to each of the pixels one by one, and is rewritten each time a field is displayed. The mask controlling circuit 32 writes the display data HD to memory slots of the display memory 33 corresponding to the active display area 18 (Fig. 4), while writing the mask data output from the mask data generating circuit 31 to memory slots corresponding to the white display area 19.

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A data coding circuit 34 reads out the display data in the display memory, converts each of the display data which has been read out into a pulse width, for example, using a conversion table which is internally provided, and outputs to a data line driving circuit 35. A timing pulse generating circuit 36 generates a scanning line driving signal and a data line driving signal based on system clock pulses, and respectively outputs to a scanning line driving circuit 37 and the data line driving circuit 35.

The scanning line driving circuit 37 outputs a "H" level signal sequentially to the first scanning line (the uppermost scanning line), the second scanning line, the third scanning line .., based on the timing of the scanning line driving signal. The data line driving circuit 35 outputs a "H" level signal having a pulse width in accordance with the display data sequentially to the first data line (the leftmost data line), the second data line, the third data line, .., based on the timing of the data line driving signal.

Fig. 6 (a) indicates the vertical sync signal, and (b) indicates the scanning line data. As described above, the white display data is written in the display memory 33. Thus, during the time when the plurality of uppermost scanning lines are scanned (see indicated in Fig. 6 as character A) and during the time when the plurality of lowermost scanning lines are scanned (see indicated in Fig. 6 as character B), each of the pixels connected to the scanning lines are displayed using the white display data. Furthermore, Fig. 7 (a) indicates the horizontal sync signal, and (b) indicates the data line driving signal. Also in driving the data lines, the drive signal for the plurality of data lines from the leftmost data line and a plurality of data lines from the rightmost data line is a signal having a pulse width for displaying white (the longest pulse width) (see the characters C and D).

As such, in the above-described embodiment, the white display data is constantly written to the memory slots in the display memory 33 corresponding to the white display area. Thus, similarly to the above-described liquid crystal display apparatus shown in Fig. 1, white color can be displayed in the peripheral region of the

display area (see Fig. 4). Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be improved^{enhanced}.

Although in the above-described embodiment, the white display data is written to the display memory 33 each time the display memory is rewritten, alternatively, the white display data may be written in advance to predetermined memory slots of the display memory 33, so that only the other memory slots are rewritten with the display data each time a field is displayed. In this way, the ~~construction~~^{structure} of the mask controlling circuit 32 can be simplified.

Although the description has been directed to cases where the particular color which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area is white, the embodiments do not limit the particular color to white. For example, if the liquid crystal apparatus is a color display including color filters, depending on the display color of characters, etc., the display color which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area may be a color which facilitates recognition of the characters. For example, if the characters are displayed in yellow, the characters will be recognized with ease if the particular color which is displayed by the pixels in the peripheral region of the display area is black.

Fig. 8(a)-8(c) show ^{electronic equipment incorporating} ~~Fig. 8(a)~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ~~that includes~~ ^{the electronic apparatus of the invention,} illustrations showing examples of application of the above-described embodiments, in which Fig. 8 (a) is a perspective view showing a cellular phone. Fig. 8(b) shows ¹⁰⁰¹ ~~an illustration~~ ^{a perspective view} showing an electronic apparatus of the wristwatch type. Fig. 8(c) shows ¹⁰⁰² ~~1100~~ ¹¹⁰¹ ~~is a perspective view showing the main body of the watch, and~~ a liquid crystal display unit using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described embodiments. Fig. 8 (b) is an ^{Fig. 8(b) shows} ~~1100~~ ¹¹⁰¹ ~~is a perspective view showing the main body of the watch, and~~ a liquid crystal display unit using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described embodiments. The liquid crystal display apparatus allows display with an improved enhanced visibility even in the peripheral region compared with a conventional watch display unit, allowing display of television images, and thus achieving a wristwatch-type TV.

a Perspective view

Fig. 8 (c) is an illustration showing a portable information processing apparatus such as a word processor and a personal computer. 1200 indicates the information processing apparatus, 1202 an input unit such as a keyboard, 1206 a display unit using a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the above-described embodiments, and 1204 indicates the main body of the information processing apparatus.

Industrial Applicability

As described above, in accordance with the present invention, a particular color (e.g., white) is displayed in the periphery of the active display area of a display panel. Accordingly, the visibility in the peripheral region of the active display area can be significantly ~~improved~~ ^{enhanced} compared with the conventional art.